THE Numb. 173.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

From Friday, November 16, to Friday, November 23, 1739.

Continuation of the Life of Dr. Boerhaave, *which was begun in our Gazette, No.* 147, *and continued in the next succeeding Paper; where we were oblig'd to break off abruptly, for want of the Copy of the Remainder, which was not then come to Hand.*

SO far was this weak and injudicious Attack from shaking a Reputation, not casually raised by Fashion or Caprice, but founded upon solid Merit, that the same Year his Correspondence was desired upon Botany and Natural Philosophy by the Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, of which he was, upon the Death of Count *Marsigli*, in the Year 1728, elected a Member.

Nor were the *French* the only Nation by which this great Man was courted and distinguished, for, two Years after he was elected Fellow of our Royal Society.

It cannot be doubted, but thus careis'd, and honoured with the highest and most publick Marks of Esteem by other Nations, he became more celebrated in the University; for *Boerhaave* was not one of those learned Men, of whom the World has seen too many, that disgrace their Studies by their Vices, and by unaccountable Weaknesses make themselves ridiculous at home, while their Writings procure them the Veneration of distant Countries, where their Learning is known, but not their Follies.

Not that his Countrymen can be charged with being insensible of his Excellencies, 'tel other Nations taught them to admire him; for in 1718, he was chosen to succeed *Le Mort*, in the Professorship of *Chimistry*, on which Occasion he pronounced an Oration *De Chemia ejusque fine & expectandis*, in which he treated that Science with an Elegance of Stile not often to be found in chemical Writers, who seem generally to have affected not only a barbarous, but unintelligible Phrase, and to have, like the *French* Sages of old, wrapt up their Secrets in Symbols and Allegorical Expressions, either because they believed that Mankind would reverence most what they least understood, or because they wrote not from Benevolence but Vanity, and were desirous to be praised for their Knowledge, tho' they could not prevail upon themselves to communicate it.

In 1722, his Course both of Lectures and Practice was interrupted by the Gout, which, as he relates in his Speech after his Recovery, he brought upon himself, by an imprudent Confidence in the Strength of his own Constitution, and by transgressing those Rules which he had a thousand Times inculcated to his Pupils and Acquaintance. Rising in the Morning before Day, he went immediately, hot and sweating, from his Bed into the open Air, and exposed himself to the cold Dews.

The History of his Illness can hardly be read without Horror: He was for five Months confined to his Bed, where he lay upon his Back, without daring to attempt the least Motion, because any Effort renewed his Torments, which were so exquisite, that he was at length not only deprived of Motion, but of Sense. Here Art was at a stand, nothing could be attempted, because nothing could be proposed with the least Prospect of Success. At length having in the sixth Month of his Illness, obtained some Remission, he took simple Medicines * in large Quantities, and at length wonderfully recovered.

His Recovery, so much desired, and so unexpected, was celebrated on *January* 11, 1723, when he opened his School again with general Joy and publick Illuminations.

It would be an Injury to the Memory of *Boerhaave*, not to mention what was related by himself to one of his Friends, That when he lay whole Days and Nights without Sleep, he found no Method of diverting his Thoughts so effectual as Meditation upon his Studies; and that he often relieved and mitigated the Sense of his Torments, by the Recollection of what he had read, and by reviewing those Stores of Knowledge which he had repositted in his Memory.

This is perhaps an Instance of Fortitude and steady Composure of Mind, which would have been for ever the Boast of the Stoick Schools, and increased the Reputation of *Seneca* or *Cato*. The Patience of *Boerhaave*, as it was more rational, was more lasting than theirs; it was that *Patientia Christiana*, which *Lipsius*, the great Master of the Stoical Philosophy, begg'd of God in his last Hours; it was founded on Religion, not Vanity; not on vain Reasonings, but on Confidence in God.

In 1727, he was seized with a violent burning Fever, which continued so long that he was once more given up by his Friends.

From this Time he was frequently afflicted with Returns of his Distemper, which yet did not so far subdue him, as to make him lay aside his Studies, or his Lectures, 'til in 1726 he found himself so worn out, that it was improper for him to continue any longer the Professorships of Botany and Chimistry, which he therefore resign'd *April* 28; and upon his Resignation, spoke a *Sermo Academicus*, or Oration, in which he asserts the Power and Wisdom of the Creator, from the wonderful Fabric of the Human Body; and confutes all those idle Reasoners who pretend to explain the Formation of Parts, or the animal Operations, to which he proves that Art can produce nothing equal, nor any thing parallel. One Instance I shall mention, which is produced by him, of the Vanity of any Attempt to rival the Work of God. Nothing is more boasted by the Admirers of Chimistry, than that they can, by artificial Heats and Digestion, imitate the Productions of Nature. *Let all these Heroes of Science meet together, says* Boerhave, *let them take Bread and Wine, the Food that forms the Blood of Man, and by Assimilation contributes to the Growth of the Body: Let them try all their Arts, they shall not be able, from these Materials, to produce a single Drop of Blood.* So much is the most common Act of Nature beyond the utmost Efforts of the most extended Science.

From this Time *Boerhaave* lived with less publick Employment indeed, but not an idle or an useless Life; for, besides his Hours spent in instructing his Scholars, a great Part of his Time was taken up by Patients which came, when the Distemper would admit it, from all Parts of *Europe* to consult him, or by Letters, which, in more urgent Cases, were continually sent to enquire his Opinion, and ask his Advice.

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* *Succos pressos bibit* Nostet *herbarum Cichoreæ, Endiviæ, Fumariæ, Nasturtii aquatici, Veronicæ aquaticæ latifoliæ, copia ingenti: Simul deglutiens abundantissime gummi ferulaceæ Asiaticæ.*

Of

Of his Sagacity, and the wonderful Penetration with which he often diſcover'd and deteri'd, at the firſt Sight of a Patient, ſuch Diſtempers as betray themſelves by no Symptoms to common Eyes, ſuch wonderful Relations have been ſpread over the World, as, though atteſted beyond doubt, can ſcarcely be credited. I mention none of them, becauſe I have no Opportunity of collecting Teſtimonies, or diſtinguiſhing between thoſe Accounts which are well proved, and thoſe which owe their Riſe to Fiction and Credulity.

Yet I cannot but implore, with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, ſuch as have been converſant with this great Man, that they will not ſo far neglect the common Intereſt of Mankind, as to ſuffer any of theſe Circumſtances to be loſt to Poſterity. Men are generally idle, and ready to ſatisfy themſelves, and intimidate the Induſtry of others, by calling that impoſſible which is only difficult. The Skill to which *Boerhaave* attained, by a long and unwearied Obſervation of Nature, ought therefore to be tranſmitted in all its Particulars to future Ages, that his Succeſſors may be aſhamed to fall below him, and that none may hereafter excuſe his Ignorance by pleading the Impoſſibility of clearer Knowledge.

Yet ſo far was this great Maſter from preſumptuous Confidence in his Abilities, that in his Examination of the Sick, he was remarkably circumſtantial and particular. He well knew that the Originals of Diſtempers are often at a Diſtance from their viſible Effects, that to conjecture where Certainty may be obtained, is either Vanity or Negligence, and that Life is not to be ſacrificed, either to an Affectation of quick Diſcernment, or of crowded Practice, but may be required, if trifled away at the Hand of the Phyſician.

About the Middle of the Year 1737, he felt the firſt Approaches of that fatal Illneſs that brought him to the Grave, of which we have inſerted an Account written by himſelf *Sept.* 8, 1738, to a Friend at *London* *; which deſerves not only to be preſerved as an Hiſtorical Relation of the Diſeaſe which deprived us of ſo great a Man, but as a Proof of his Piety and Reſignation to the Divine Will.

In this laſt Illneſs, which was to the laſt degree lingering, painful, and afflictive, his Conſtancy and Firmneſs did not forſake him. He neither intermitted the neceſſary Cares of Life, nor forgot the proper Preparations for Death. Tho' Dejection and Lowneſs of Spirit was, as he himſelf tells us, Part of his Diſtemper, yet even this, in ſome meaſure, gave way to that Vigour which the Soul receives from a Conſciouſneſs of Innocence.

About three Weeks before his Death he received a Viſit at his Country Houſe from the Rev. Mr. *Scultens*, his intimate Friend, who found him ſitting without Door, with his Wife, Siſter, and Daughter: After the Compliments of Form, the Ladies withdrew, and left them to private Converſation; when *Boerhaave* took Occaſion to tell him what had been, during his Illneſs, the chief Subject of his Thoughts. He had never doubted of the ſpiritual and immaterial Nature of the Soul, but declared that he had lately had a kind of experimental Certainty of the Diſtinction between Corporeal and Thinking Subſtances, which mere Reaſon and Philoſophy cannot afford, and Opportunities of contemplating the wonderful and inexplicable Union of Soul and Body, which nothing but long Sickneſs can give. This he illuſtrated by a Deſcription of the Effects which the Infirmities of his Body had upon his Faculties; which yet they did not ſo oppreſs or vanquiſh, but his Soul was always Maſter of itſelf, and always reſign'd to the Pleaſure of its Maker.

He related, with great Concern, that once his Patience ſo far gave way to Extremity of Pain, that, after having lain fifteen Hours in exquiſite Tortures, he prayed to God that he might be ſet free by Death.

Mr. *Scultens*, by way of Conſolation, anſwer'd, That he thought ſuch Wiſhes, when forced by continued and exceſſive Torments, unavoidable in the preſent State of Human Nature; that the beſt of Men, even *Job* himſelf, were not able to refrain from ſuch States of Impatience. This he did not deny, but ſaid, "He that loves God, "ought to think nothing deſirable, but what is moſt "pleaſing to the Supreme Goodneſs."

Such were his Sentiments, and ſuch his Conduct in this State of Weakneſs and Pain: As Death approached nearer, he was ſo far from Terror or Confuſion, that he ſeemed even leſs ſenſible of Pain, and more chearful under his Torments, which continued 'til the 23d Day of *September*, 1738, on which he died, between four and five in the Morning, in the 70th Year of his Age.

Thus died *Boerhaave*, a Man formed by Nature for great Deſigns, and guided by Religion in the Exertion of his Abilities. He was of a robuſt and athletic Conſtitution of Body, ſo hardened by early Severities, and wholeſome Fatigue, that he was inſenſible of any Sharpneſs of Air, or Inclemency of Weather. He was tall, and remarkable for extraordinary Strength. There was in his Air and Motion ſomething rough and artleſs, but ſo majeſtick and great at the ſame Time, that no Man ever looked upon him without Veneration, and a kind of tacit Submiſſion to the Superiority of his Genius.

The Vigour and Activity of his Mind ſparkled viſibly in his Eyes; nor was it ever obſerved, that any Change of his Fortune, or Alteration in his Affairs, whether happy or unfortunate, affected his Countenance.

He was always chearful, and deſirous of promoting Mirth by a facetious and humourous Converſation; he was never ſoured by Calumny and Detraction, nor ever thought it neceſſary to confute them; for *they are Sparks*, ſaid he, *which, if you do not blow them, will go out of themſelves.*

Yet he took Care never to provoke Enemies by Severity of Cenſure, for he never dwelt on the Faults or Defects of others, and was ſo far from inflaming the Envy of his Rivals by dwelling on his own Excellencies, that he rarely mentioned himſelf or his Writings.

He was not to be over-aw'd or depreſs'd by the Preſence, Frowns, or Inſolence of Great Men, but perſiſted on all Occaſions in the Right, with a Reſolution always preſent and always calm. He was modeſt, but not timorous, and firm without Rudeneſs.

He could, with uncommon Readineſs and Certainty, make a Conjecture of Mens Inclinations and Capacity by their Aſpect.

His Method of Life was, to ſtudy in the Morning and Evening, and to allot the middle of the Day to his publick Buſineſs. His uſual Exerciſe was Riding, 'til in his latter Years, his Diſtempers made it more proper for him to walk; when he was weary, he amuſed himſelf with playing on the Violin.

His greateſt Pleaſure was to retire to his Houſe in the Country, where he had a Garden ſtored with all the Herbs and Trees which the Climate would bear; here he uſed to enjoy his Hours unmoleſted, and proſecute his Studies without Interruption.

The Diligence with which he purſued his Studies, is ſufficiently evident from his Succeſs. Stateſmen and Generals may grow great by unexpected Accidents, and a fortunate Concurrence of Circumſtances, neither procured, nor foreſeen by themſelves: But Reputation in the learned World muſt be the Effect of Induſtry and Capacity. *Boerhaave* loſt none of his Hours, but when he had attained

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* *Ætas, labor, corporiſque opima pinguetudo, effeceranr, ante annum, aut inertibus refertum, grave, hebes, plenitudine turgens corpus, anhelum ad motus minimos, cum ſenſu ſuffocationis, pulſu mirifice anomalo, ineptum evaderet ad ullum motum. Urgebat præcipue ſuſtinens prorſus & intercepta reſpiratio ad prima ſomni initia: Unde ſomnus prorſus prohibebatur, cum formidabili ſtrangulationis moleſtia. Hinc Hydrops pedum, crurum, femorum, ſcroti, præputii, & abdominis. Quæ tamen omnia ſublata. Sed dolor manet in abdomine, cum anxietate ſumma, anhelitu ſuffocante, & debilitate incredibili: Somno pauco, eoque vago, per ſomnia turbatiſſimo: Animus vero rebus agendis impar. Cum his luctor ſeſſus nec emergo: Patienter expectans Dei juſſa, quibus reſigno data, quæ ſola amo, & honoro unice.*

tained one Science, attempted another: He added Phyſic to Divinity, Chimiſtry to the Mathematicks, and Anatomy to Botany. He examined Syſtems by Experiments, and formed Experiments into Syſtems. He neither neglected the Obſervation of others, nor blindly ſubmitted to celebrated Names. He neither thought ſo highly of himſelf as to imagine he could receive no Light from Books, nor ſo meanly as to believe he could diſcover nothing but what was to be learned from them. He examined the Obſervations of other Men, but truſted only to his own.

Nor was he unacquainted with the Art of recommending Truth by Elegance, and embelliſhing the Philoſopher with polite Literature; he knew that but a ſmall Part of Mankind will ſacrifice their Pleaſure to their Improvement, and thoſe Authors, who would find many Readers, muſt endeavour to pleaſe while they inſtruct.

He knew the Importance of his own Writings to Mankind, and leſt he might by a Roughneſs and Barbarity of Stile, too frequent among Men of great Learning, diſappoint his own Intentions, and make his Labours leſs uſeful, he did not neglect the politer Arts of Eloquence and Poetry. Thus was his Learning at once various and exact, profound and agreeable.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

WILLIAMSBURG, Novem. 23.

This Day 7 of the 9 Malefactors, who receiv'd Sentence of Death, at the laſt General Court, were carried from the Public Priſon, to the uſual Place of Execution, and were hang'd, *viz.*

Conſtantine Matthews, for Robbing the Store of his Maſter, Col. *Woodford*, of *Caroline* County.

Charles Quin, an Overſeer, and *David White*, an Acceſſory, from *Eſſex* County, for the Murder of a Negro, belonging to Col. *Braxton*, by Whipping him to Death, in a moſt cruel and barbarous Manner.

Joſeph Lightburn, from *Prince William* County, for a Robbery on the Highway, and for Horſe ſtealing.

Nathaniel Morgan, from *Prince George* County, for Horſe-ſtealing.

John Coſbidge, a Servant, from *Eſſex* County, for the Murder of a Negro Woman, by killing her with an Axe, without any Provocation. And,

Elizabeth Maze, from *Lancaſter* County, for the Murder of her Baſtard Child.

The other Two, that receiv'd Sentence, *viz. Sarah Matts*, an Acceſſory with *Conſtantine Matthews*, in Robbing Col. *Woodford*; and *William Barboſoze*, for being concern'd with another (who dy'd in Priſon before Tryal) in Robbing the Store of the Hon. *Philip Lightfoot*, Eſq; in *York*, were (upon Interceſſions in their Favour) pardon'd by his Honour the Governor.

We hear that Interceſſions have alſo been made to the Governor, in Behalf of ſome of the other Criminals; but their Crimes being either of a high Nature, or the Criminals old Offenders; and his Honour's Clemency having been often abus'd by hardened Wretches who had receiv'd the Benefit of his great Lenity, and inſtead of making a good Uſe of it, had return'd to, and repeated their wicked Courſes, it is no Wonder his Honour has ordered Juſtice to be executed on theſe unhappy deluded Wretches, as Examples to others; tho' ſo much againſt his merciful Diſpoſition.

Prices of the following Goods, at Norfolk, *Nov.* 7.

Rum, by the Cask, - - - - - 2 s. 4 d. per Gallon.
Melaſſes, - - - - - - - - - 1 s. 6 d.
Muſcovado Sugar, from 30 to 35 s. per Hundred.

Capt. Spry's *Ship is fallen down the River, to Col.* Burwell's, *and will be clear'd out To-morrow, for* Briſtol.

The Northern *Poſt is not arriv'd yet.*

BOSTON, October 8.

We hear from Salem, That the Captain General was pleaſed to view the Regiment there under the Command of Col. Plaiſted, which made a very graceful Appearance.

By a Veſſel which arrived here from Lisbon laſt Week, we are informed, that upon the firſt News of the Engliſh having declared War with Spain, the Spaniards fitted out ſeveral ſmall Pickeroons; but that, when they came out, they found their Coaſt ſo well lined with Britiſh Men of War, that, with all poſſible Diſpatch, they all retired into their ſeveral Harbours, and hawl'd up their Veſſels.

By a Veſſel which arrived laſt Week from Briſtol, we are inform'd, That the Embargo continued full 42 Days throughout Great Britain; and that the Veſſels which were outward Bound, were almoſt ſtarv'd for want of freſh Peck for 16 Days together, until which Time, the Proviſion Boats were not ſuffer'd to go up into any of the Rivers to fetch down any Proviſions.

Alſo, by a Veſſel from Holland, we hear, That the Swedes, Spaniards, and French jointly have a ſecret Deſign upon Great Britain: and that the Hollanders have fifty Sail of their biggeſt Ships all compleatly mann'd, beſides regular Forces, in caſe any thing ſhould happen *mal a propos.*

Extract of the Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the Colony of New-York, *September* 18, 1739.

COL. *Schuyler* communicated to the Houſe, a Letter from the Commiſſioners appointed to erect a Stone Fort, *&c.* at *Albany*, ſignifying, That as there is a Surplus of Money receiv'd for that Service, they have enquired of a proper Place to build a Fort at *Saragtoga*; and that they are ready to employ the ſaid Overplus for that Service forthwith, if approved of.

He laid likewiſe before the Houſe, from the ſaid Commiſſioners, an Account of the Money expended by them in building the Fort at *Albany*, &c. amounting to the Sum of 3628 l. 16 s. and that they compute 100 l. will be neceſſary to build Carriages for the great Guns; ſo that there will, after that, remain in their Hands about the Sum of 271 l. 4 s.

Mr. Speaker, from the Chair, communicated to the Houſe, a Letter from his Honour the Lieutenant Governor. Which is in the Words following, *viz.*

SIR, New-York, 18th Sept. 1739.

HEREWITH I ſend you the Eſtimate that the Houſe requeſted; and now I think you have every Thing before you that is neceſſary for your own Convenience. But, I hope, when you conſult that, you will not neglect to make honourable Proviſion for the Support of His Majeſty's Government, in as ample a manner as former Aſſemblies have done; upon theſe Terms, you ſhall always find me ready to paſs ſuch Laws, as may be for the Good of the Country.

The Victuallers of Oſwego *complain, That the Collectors of the Duties for the Support of that Place, have been very dilatory in paying their Warrants, whereby they are great Sufferers: This Evil ſhould be enquired into, redreſſed for the Time paſt, and prevented for the Time to come. I deſire you will communicate this to the Houſe.* GEORGE CLARKE.

To Adolph Philipſe, *Eſq;*
Speaker of the Aſſembly.

In the ſaid Letter was incloſed a further Eſtimate of Building and Repairing Fortifications. Which being likewiſe read, is in the Words following, *viz.*

A new Fort to be built in the *Mohawks* Country, on the Plan of that at *Schenectady*, 800 l.

A Fort to be built at *Tierondiquat*, 250 l.

A Fort to be built at or beyond *Saragtoga*, 500 l.

Repairing or Rebuilding the Barracks in *Fort-George*, that were not repaired when the reſt of the Fort was, 500 l.

Proviſion for 20 Soldiers to be added to the 20 now at *Oſwego*, and for 20 Men of the Six Nations, who are to be

be invited to reſide there, to ſtrengthen that Garriſon, and 6 great Guns ſent thither.

Bedding and Ammunition for all the Garriſons, 'til I am ſupplied from Home.

It will be neceſſary to have a Smith, with four or five intelligent Perſons, always reſiding in the *Senneeaes* Country, to keep the *Indians* ſteady in our Intereſt.

The Chief of the *Senneeaes* being gone from their Caſtle, and now actually ſettled at *Tierondiquat*, to prevent the *French* from poſſeſſing themſelves of that Place, have given Notice thereof to the Commiſſioners for *Indian* Affairs, with an Invitation for them to ſend ſome Perſons to take Poſſeſſion thereof in the King's Name, no Time ought to be loſt therein; and upon a Vote of Credit, I believe proper Perſons may be got to go there, and Goods procured to reward the Chief of the *Senneeaes*.

Col. *Schuyler* alſo communicated to the Houſe, a Letter from the Commiſſioners appointed to erect a Fort, &c. at *Schenectady*, dated the 10th Inſtant, with an Account incloſed, by which it appears that they have laid out for that Service, the Sum of 803 l.

Col. *Schuyler* laid before the Houſe, an Account from the Commiſſioners of the Duties on Strouds and Rum tranſported for Sale to the *French* and *Indians*, by which it appeared, that they have received, from the Year 1731, to *Sept.* 10, 1739, the Sum of 2839 l. 5 s. and that there was beſides, ſtanding out, the Sum of 892 l. 11 s. 10 d. And by Receipts, it appears that they have paid the Sum of 3839 l. 5 s. ſo that they are in Advance 46 l. 8 s. 8 d.

The Account of Diſburſements for Repairing the Houſe at *Oſwego* laſt Year, amounts to 219 l. 0 s. 2 d.

In the Afternoon. The Houſe reſolved into a Committee on the Lieutenant Governor's Speech. After ſome Time ſpent therein, Col. *Morris* reported, That it was agreed to allow 1200 l. to put the Battery in the City of *New-York*, in a Poſture of Defence. And which was agreed to by the Houſe, *Nemine Contradicente*.

Sept. 20. The Houſe reſolved into a Committee on his Honour's Speech, wherein it was agreed, that a Fort ſhould be built in the *Wohaneeks* Country. But a Debate ariſing, Whether the Sum to be allow'd, ſhould be 500 l. or 600 l. It was put to the Vote, and carried for 600 l. by 12 againſt 11, in the following Manner:

For 500 l.

Mr. *Cornell*,	Mr. *Le Count*,
Mr. *Jones*,	Mr. *Purdy*,
Mr. *Hardenbergh*,	Mr. *Stillwell*,
Mr. *Haesbrook*,	Mr. *Ludlow*,
Mr. *Nicholl*,	Mr. *Gale*,
Mr. *J. Lott*,	

For 600 l.

Mr. *Speaker*,	Mr. *Clarkſon*,
Mr. *Winne*,	Col. *Moore*,
Col. *Ranſtaer*,	Mr. *Ferbes*,
Col. *Schuyler*,	Mr. *Bradt*,
Col. *Beekman*,	Mr. *Rome*,
Mr. *Livingſton*,	Col. *Philipſe*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Good Kitchen Gardener, that wants Employment in that Buſineſs, and who can be well recommended, will meet with good Encouragement, if he applies to the Hon. William Dandridge, *Eſq; at his Houſe in* King William *County*.

STolen or Stray'd from Shirly, *in* Charles City, *about the Beginning of* September *laſt, a well grown, large, Three Year old, black Colt, near* 14 *Hands and a Half high, a large Star in his Forehead, branded with the Letters* IC *on the near Buttock, ſhort dock'd, his Tail rather ragged than ſwitch, and one of his hind Feet white; he is ſuppos'd to be gone to ſome Part of* Pamunkey, *in his Way to* Rappahanock. *Whoever brings the ſaid Colt to me at* Shirly *aforeſaid, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward; but if ſtolen, any Perſon diſcovering the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have Five Piſtoles Reward, paid by* John Carter.

STray'd away from the Subſcriber, in Williamsburg, *about the Middle of* June *laſt, a ſmall Bay Horſe, belonging to Major* Bowler Cocke, *of* Henrico *County: He is branded on the near Buttock* H, *has a ſwitch Tail, and paces well. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me in* Williamsburg, *ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward.* Henry Wetherburn.

STolen or Stray'd from the Subſcriber, in Williamſburg, *on the Fifth of this Inſtant, two large bay Geldings: The one a Bright Bay, branded on the near Buttock thus* 8, *and paces very well a right* New-York *Pace: The other is a large Dark Bay; his Mane has been trimmed to a roach Mane, but is now grown pretty long, ſo that it begins to hang down; he is branded on the near Buttock* I S. *Whoever will bring the ſaid Horſes to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Half a Piſtole Reward for each, paid by* John Mundell.

ON Saturday *laſt was committed to* James City *County Goal, a Man, of a middle Age, about* 5 *Feet* 8 *Inches high, of a Sandy Complexion; has the Scar of a large Cut on one of his Heals, and another on his Hand; he is mark'd with Gunpowder on both his Hands with* 4 *Dots, and a Croſs in the Middle; he is pitted with the Small-Pox, and goes by the Name of* Francis Murphey, *alias* Charles Roberts. *He has no Paſs, nor Certificate of his Freedom, and gives but a ſlender Account of himſelf; and is therefore committed to the ſaid Priſon as a Runaway. Of which this Public Notice is given, that if he is a Servant, his Maſter may know where to find him; or if otherwiſe, that he may be diſcharg'd, according to Law.*

RAN away on the 30*th of* September *laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in* Hanover *County, Two Negros, viz. A Negro Man, nam'd* Roger, *born at* Angola, *a pretty tall, well-ſet Fellow, about* 30 *Years old: He had on, when he went away, a new Oznabrig Shirt, and an old Cotton Waſtecoat, a Pair of* Virginia *Cloth Breeches, ſtrip'd Black and White, and a Pair of Country made Shoes. The other, a thick, ſquat Woman, named* Moll, *about* 18 *Years old,* Virginia *born; is Wife to the above-nam'd* Roger, *and is very big with Child. She had on, an old Oznabrig Shift, and an old Cotton Waſtecoat and Petticoat. They both ſpeak tolerable good* Engliſh. *Whoever will bring the ſaid Negroes to me, at my Houſe, in* Hanover *County, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward for each of them, beſides what the Law allows.* John Shelton.

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